

(type locality). September 3rd, 1907 (S. A. Rohwer) ; Jim Creek, September 7th, 1907 (G. M. Hite).

Ashmeadiella denticulata (Cresson).

The species of Colorado and New Mexico, generally known as *Ashmeadiella buconis* (Say), should apparently be called *denticulata*. The latter has been considered a synonym of *bucconis*, but the ventral scopa of the female is white, whereas it is yellowish in *bucconis*. *A. denticulata* was collected at Boulder, Colorado, August 28th, 1907, by Mr. S. A. Rohwer.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF CHRYSIDIDÆ FROM BORNEO.

BY P. CAMERON.

Hedychrum borneanum, sp. nov.

Green, with brassy tints, the centre of mesonotum blue, ocellar region and the apical segment of abdomen tinged with purple; antennal scape and pedicle green, the flagellum black; wings hyaline, tinged with violaceous, the nervures black; tarsi rufo-testaceous. ♀. Length, 6 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt).

Vertex with fine widely, irregularly separated punctures; the front with much larger punctures, more closely pressed, below, laterally, almost forming reticulations; the space below the antennæ smooth. Mandibles green, brownish at the apex. Outer orbits for the greater part finely, closely, longitudinally striated. Pronotum smooth, impunctate, as is also the mesonotum, except for a row of large deep punctures along the outer edge. Scutellum smooth, with two large round punctures on the outer edge. Basal part of metanotum covered with large round deep punctures; the apical slope with an area in the centre above, transverse above, the apex obliquely narrowed to a point below. Propleuræ strongly punctured above, smooth below, the smooth part dilated upwards at the base. Mesopleuræ with large clearly separated punctures, the lowest of which form a regular longitudinal row; below is a row of six larger squarish foveæ, in a depression, bordered above and below by a keel. In the centre of the metanotum are two large areae, the basal squarish, the apical smaller and oval. Abdomen smooth and shining, the lower edge white and membranous. As usual, the frontal depression is finely transversely striated.

Chrysis (Heptachrysis) hewittii, sp. nov.

Green; the head, thorax, and basal segment of abdomen with a brassy tint; the ocellar region, the basal half of middle lobe of mesonotum, and the base of second abdominal segment narrowly, indigo-blue. Antennal scape and the basal two joints of flagellum dark

green, the rest of flagellum black. Legs green, the coxæ and four anterior femora behind brassy, the tarsi black. Wings hyaline, slightly suffused with violaceous, the nervures black. ♀. Length, 7-8 mm.

Kuching, Borneo (John Hewitt).

Front and vertex above the keel closely covered with round punctures, with sharp borders; immediately below the keel is a raised border of similar punctures; the depressed part below the latter is closely, somewhat obliquely striated, there being a narrow, shallow furrow down the centre. Outer edges of face punctured. Apex of clypeus smooth, broadly rounded. Mandibles dark purple, the extreme base green, followed by a brassy band. Thorax closely covered with round deep punctures, those on the pronotum finer, those on the metanotum coarser than those on the mesonotum. There is a smooth depression in the centre of propleuræ, bordered below by a broad roundly curved margin. Metapleuræ smooth above, below irregularly, finely striated. The lateral angles of metanotum project into stout triangular teeth. The scutellum is bordered laterally by a wide furrow. The first abdominal segment is more strongly and more widely punctured than the second and third. The four teeth on the latter are wide and short; it is more finely and closely punctured than the second; there are four foveæ on either side; they are deep and longer than wide; outside the outer tooth are two smaller and more indistinct foveæ or depressions. There is a fine but distinct narrow keel down the centre of the ventral surface.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

PIERIS BRASSICÆ LARVÆ IN JANUARY. — On reading Mr. Frohawk's note (*antea*, p. 39), I thought the following note from my diary would be interesting to your readers:—"Very mild winter; found several larvæ of *Pieris brassicæ* in my garden, January 10th, 1884." — W. E. BUTLER; Hayling House, Oxford Road, Reading, February 13th, 1908.

WINTER BROOD OF DASYCHIRA PUDIBUNDA.—It may possibly interest some readers to know that I have had a winter brood of *D. pudibunda* out in one of my breeding-cages. They were not "forced" in any way beyond being kept indoors in a cold greenhouse. The larvæ spun up in August last, and the first imago (a female) appeared on September 29th, then four females in October, eleven females and six males in November, two females and six males in December, and two males in January, 1908. The last came out on January 17th.—J. J. JACOBS; St. Clair House, Gillingham, Kent, Feb. 8th, 1908.

NOTE ON THE LARVA OF ACIDALIA OSSEATA.—I am writing to you in reference to larvæ of *Acidalia osseata*. I find that they will eat the moss *Hylocomium triquetrum*. I took a female last August, which laid a few ova; these hatched in about three weeks, and the larvæ fed on knotgrass. They continued to feed until the end of